(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Winding up of Collieries of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

1734. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH : will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any collieries of the Eastern Coalfields Limited in the Raniganj-Asansol coal belt which are at different stages of being wound up;

(b) if so, what are the details of each such Colliery and the reasons for its being closed down and what alternative measures have been considered;

(c) what has been the production of coal and losses in each Colliery during each of the last three years and what is the present mineable reserves in each Colliery and since when it is on decline; and

(d) what is the present number of employees in each Colliery and how they are proposed to be provided with alternative employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) According to Coal India Ltd. there is one mine in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. namely Dalmiya OC (Open Cast) which is likely to be closed during 1994-95 due to exhaustion of quarriable reserves.

(c) Production/economics of Dalmiya OC declined as would be seen from information furnished below :

	Production (m.t.)	Profit/loss (Rs./tonne)
1991-92	0 20	(+)35.45
1992-93	0.08	(+) 4 81
1993-94	0 07	(—)398 60

Present mineable reserves of Dalmiya OC is only 0.06 million tonnes. Loss of production due to closure of this mine will be made good from other mines/projects.

(d) The number of employees in Dalmiya OC as on 1-12-1994 were 586. After closure of the mine, the surplus manpower will be utilised in other mines within the company.

बिहार में ललमटिया में कोयले का उत्पादन

1735. **श्री जनार्दन यादव** : क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के ललमटिया स्थित कोयला परियोजना में 1991–92, 1992–93 के वर्षों के दौरान और 1993–94 में नवम्बर तक क्रमशः हुए कोयले के उत्पादन का टनों में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उत्पादित कोयले की किस तरह से वितरित किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले के उत्पादन और इसके वितरण में कोई कमी आई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कोयला मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) कोल इंडिया लि० (को०इं०लि०) के अनुसार ललमटिया कोलियरी को अब राजमहल परियोजना मे समाहित कर लिया गया है। राजमहल परियोजना मे वर्ष 1991–92, 1992–93 और नवम्बर 1993–94 तक हुए कोयले के उत्पादन को नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

(लाख टन मे)

वर्ष	उत्पादन
1991–92	42.44
1992–93	39.00
1993–94 (नवम्बर तक)	24.86

(ख) राजमहल परियोजना मे उत्पादित किए गए कोयले का प्रेषण, सड़क, रेल, और मैरी-गो-राउंड (एम०जी०आर०) पद्धति से किया जा रहा है। राजमहल ओपेनकास्ट परियोजना के केवल एन० टी० टी०पी०सी० के फरक्का सुपर ताप विद्युत गृह तथा कहलगाव सुपर ताप विद्युत गृह से सयोजित किया गया है। किन्तु वर्तमान में कुछ कोयले की आपूर्ति उर्वरक क्षेत्र तथा अन्य उपभोक्ताओं को भी की जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ) राजमहल परियोजना से उत्पादन को संयोजित उपभोगताओं द्वारा कम उठान किए जाने के कारण, विशेषकर एन०टी०पी०सी० विद्युत ग्रहों द्वारा कम उठान किए जाने के कारण, स्थिर रखना पड़ रहा है।

Supply of Substandard Coal to Gujarat Industries

1736. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal of substandard quality is being supplied by Coal India Limited to industrial units of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) complaints have

been received from coal consumers, including industries in Gujarat, regarding quality of coal being supplied to them. They mainly relate to presence of extraneous materials in coal as also oversized, sticky and muddy coal. These complaints are examined on merits of each case and corrective action is taken to redress the grievances of consumers.

In the process of mining of coal especially in opencast mines, some stones/shales/extraneous materials may get mixed up with coal. Following steps are being taken by Coal Companies to improve the quality of coal sent to consumers including industries in Gujarat.

(i) An action plan for installation of feeder breakers and coal handling plants is being implemented to ensure quality of coal.

(ii) Stones are being segregated at the time of loading of coal.

(iii) Slow moving picking belts are being provided in coal handling plants for manual picking off shale and stone pieces.

(iv) Better supervision is being ensured at the time of loading to maintain the quality of coal and to develop quality consciousness among workers, supervisors and executives engaged at railway sidings.

(v) All consumers including consumers in Gujarat are encouraged to post their representatives at loading points to ensure quality of coal despatches.

Functioning of Dankuni Coal Complex

1737. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any enquiry into the functioning of the Dankuni coal complex which is increasingly becoming a drag on the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, what are the details and also the present position in this regard;

(c) what is the extent of losses incurred by it and what are reasons therefor;

(d) whether due to operational snag being ignored, almost all the 40 ovens have been badly damaged and downstream units are in bad condition and the entire plant is also likely to collapse;

(e) if so, what are the facts in this regard; and

(f) what effective steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to save the plant and other machinery and to improve its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Government is regularly reviewing the performance of Low Temperature Carbonisation (LTC) Plant at Dankuni. Emerging out of these reviews, various steps have been taken for improving the overall performance of the plant which have started yielding positive results. Despatches of various products have increased and the capacity utilisation of the plant has also improved.

(c) The loss incurred by LTC Plant at Dankuni during the last three years (1991-92 to 1993-94) is about Rs. 100 crores. The main reason for the heavy loss is the low utilisation of the plant due to failure of the linked consumer, Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation (GCGSC) to draw the agreed volume of gas from the plant.

(d) and (e) Coal India Limited has reported that no damage of permanent nature had been noticed in retort benches No. 1 and 2. Only clinker formation at the bottom portion of some retorts was taking place resulting in drop in productivity. Some of the retorts have already been cleaned out and put back into the normal operation and other retorts are under the process of cleaning of clinkers.

(f) An action programme drawn up for improving the performance of the plant mainly covering strategies for marketing of various products as well as their pricing is under implementation. Some of the actions being taken under the programme are:

(i) Exploring new market for CILCOKE, cokefines and gas.

(ii) Manufacture of low phosphorous coke and marketing in Ferro alloy industry.

(iii) Marketing of the light oil as an alternative fuel.

Demand of Coal in Madhya Pradesh

1738. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the monthly requirement of coal in the State of Madhya Pradesh for domestic and industrial consumption;

(b) what was the actual allocation of coal to the State during the last twelve months with monthly details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the allocation of coal to Madhya Pradesh in the near future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The requirements of coal are assessed industry/sector-wise for the whole country. They are not assessed State-wise. Coal India Limited (CIL) supplies coal based on programmes submitted by the consumers in accordance